FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

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'PROPAGANDISTIC' REAGAN SPEECH CONFIRMS POSITION

LD171640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 16 Jan 84

["Reagan to Dispel Growing Concern: TASS on Reagan's Speech" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jan (ADN) -- U.S. President Reagan gave a television speech today in which he dealt mainly with Soviet-U.S. relations. According to the judgment of political observers in the U.S. capital, this appearance was mainly propagandistic. In the verbose rhetoric about adhering to a limitation of the arms race and about love of peace, the known positions of the U.S. Administration was revealed in essence. There were no new ideas or constructive proposals indicating a readiness by the United States to move from its course directed at achieving a dominant position in the world, above all in the military respect.

At the same time, the idea recurred in the speech that the United States must increase its strength. Observers can see no positive change in the Reagan administration's approach to the questions of limiting and reducing arms, particularly in the nuclear field. Although Reagan talked at length about the necessity of preserving the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, he stressed at the same time that the United States wants to conduct this from a position of strength.

Some U.S. commentators openly [illegible] that the President's speech was primarily directed at Western Europe in order to dispel the increasing concern there about Washington's militaristic policy. This was also to meet criticism in the United States itself.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

AU131421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the 25th Austrian CP (KPO) Congress:

Dear Comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys the fraternal militant greetings of the GDR Communists to the delegates of the 25th congress and to all members of the KPO.

In close solidarity, we pursue your consistent struggle for the social and national interests of the working people of your country, for peace, disarmament, and international detente. On the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the SED will undertake every effort to further deepen the close fraternal relations between our parties.

In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation by the intensive armament and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, the communist and workers parties as well as all other peace forces are called upon to increase their cooperation and to stop the arms race by powerful actions and to bring about a change to disarmament and detente. At present, the main thing is to stop and annul the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, started against the will of the peoples, and to freeze all nuclear armaments. Agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security are necessary.

We are convinced that the socialist states, the international workers movement, the peace movement that comprises millions, and realistic circles in the governments of capitalist countries will succeed in preventing a nuclear inferno and in achieving an improvement in the international situation.

Dear friends, dear comrades. The revolutionary legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg is being best honored and fulfilled by the working people through their determined contribution to the all-round political, economic, cultural, and military strengthening of our GDR.

In an inviolable alliance with the USSR, the bearer of the banner for peace and social progress in the world, and as a firm link in the community of socialist states, our GDR will continue to always honorably fulfill its historical mission in the future, as a state of peace and socialism for the benefit of the people.

Dear friends and comrades. Forward to the 35th anniversary of our GDR! [applause]

## BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- On 10 January a working plan on further cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in the field of environmental protection and water management was signed in Warsaw by Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management, and Stefan Jarzebski, minister and director of the Institute for Fundamental Environmental Engineering of Poland. The working plan comprises joint projects for developing technologies producing no or only few waste products, particularly in the chemical industry, metallurgy, and the cellulose and paper industry. The plan also provides for effective utilization of waste products as secondary raw materials and work for clean air and the protection of forests as well as measures for flood protection with the border waters and for the protection of the Baltic Sea. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

WESTERN POLICY OF INTENSIFYING SUBVERSION CLAIMED

WS1700/A Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 84 p 4

[Interview with Waldemar Wolyniec, protector of the Academy of Internal Affairs, by Roman Chrzan: "Subversion Against Poland -- Always the Same Aim", introductory passage in TRYBUNA LUDU, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Intensifying subversive-ideological and propaganda activities has been for some time now an integral element of the confrontation policy of the United States and its allies vis-a-vis our country.

[Chrzan] The introduction of martial law and progressive normalization in our country have strained the process of counterrevolution, imposed on us by both the external and internal adversary. How has this changed the west's subversive strategy vis-a-vis our country?

[Wolyniec] The failure of the U.S. policy of destabilizing Poland has not changed the crucial aim of the subversive strategy vis-a-vis our country. These aims continue and include efforts to weaken Poland's international position, to destabilize sociopolitical relations, to encourage militant activities by the anti-socialist forces, to provoke actions against the legal order, and to sap the economic strength, defense power, and internal security of the state.

Because the channels of interference in the internal affairs of our country have been cut off, the adversary has been forced to change the forms of anti-socialist subversion, which has assumed the shape of propaganda aggression. The radio propaganda centers are playing the main role in this aggression.

[Chrzan] International law does not know such terms as ideological subversion and propaganda warfare. Secretary of State C. Shultz called U.S. propaganda policy "a peaceful struggle of ideas" and "spreading ideas and notions."

[Wolyniec] This is an old issue. In 1936 a convention was adopted in Geneva on using radio for the benefit of peace. The convention stipulated that insofar as propaganda is concerned, radio should play a peaceful role in international relations and stressed that it should help promote trust and understanding. Article 4 of the convention made it obligatory for states to check on the information prepared for broadcasting.

At present there is no accord on how mass media should be used in international relations. However, there exist political obligations resulting from the UN Charter, the CSCE Final Act, and so on. These documents speak of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. As for propaganda aggression, it is actually a political, ideological, and psychological struggle, whose aim is to make changes in sociopolitical awareness, to maintain oppositional moods and streams, and to encourage the struggle against socialism. Interference in Poland's internal affairs is taking place without openly disturbing international relations [stosunki].

[Chrzan] The Polish emigre anti-Polonia committee continues to play an important role in the west's subversive activities because it is assumed that these committees are a force that cannot be replaced by any Western institutions insofar as the knowledge of Polish affairs and the formulation of the ideas and methods of anti-socialist activities are concerned. Because the emigre groups represent Poland, they serve as a convenient justification for the decisions and activities promoted by the capitalist governments.

The talk was held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship. The meeting was attended by Politburo Karen member and PZPR CC Secretary Josef Czyrek and deputy head of the PZPR CC Foreign Department Bogumil Suska.

FRG-Pol economic ministry to establish contact

AU161455 Warsaw PAP in Polish 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] FRG -- A delegation from the FRG headed by Otto Ala [name as published], head of the Department of Economy and Finance, visited Poland from 4 to 10 January. The delegation was received by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade. Talks were held on developing economic cooperation and trade. It was agreed that direct contacts between economic organizations from both sides would be established.

The FRG delegation also held talks with the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Economy.

CMEA official notes CEMA's 35th anniversary

LD161900 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan -- In connection with the 35th anniversary of the foundation of CMEA, director of the Department of Trade and Economic Cooperation With Abroad at Poland's Government Planning Commission, Alfred Sieminski, told PAP today:

"CMEA from 35 years back and today are two quite different organizations in terms of economic potential and forms of cooperation. For example, the mutual turnovers of member states [amounted] to 7 billion roubles in 1950. They had grown 30 times to reach the latest [statistics] of 190 billion roubles in 1982.

"CMEA cooperation evolves in the direction of broad and systematized solving of appearing problems. There is tendency to further consolidate economic integration, unify product groups, units, components, materials and semi-finished products.

"Among others, the production of nuclear plant, electronic computing technology, microelectronics and robots will come in for an especially intensive cooperation and specialization development programme.

"The implementation of the recently adopted programmes to save fuels and energy, increase of agricultural production, development and modernization of food producing industries with the aim to [make] the CMEA self-sufficient in food supply, are the issues to be taken up now and in the few years ahead.

"While intensifying mutual economic cooperation, the CMEA countries do not intend to isolate themselves from the world economy. We are still for the development of economic relations with all countries, but based on mutually beneficial grounds without the attempts at discrimination, blackmail and without the abuse of economic cooperation for political ends."

Warsaw Pact delegation arrives in Warsaw

LD161935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Warsaw city party committee, a delegation of the Moscow city party committee headed by Igor Povomarev, has arrived in Warsaw. The delegation will participate in celebrations marking the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw.

The Soviet powers violated the [illegible] constitution [illegible], and the political and economic unity of Warsaw-Gilbert, and another construction unit on the Warsaw Metro during the first day of their stay. The Mission delegation was also received in Marian Wroclaw.

## MSZMP'S EARLIER ARRIVAL AT INVITATION OF KARPACKE

LD171021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Istvan Szeles, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

## GOVERNMENT-PRON SESSION DEBATES ECONOMY

LD161130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] The implementation of socioeconomic tasks and the results of the inspections by the military operational groups are being discussed at a joint meeting of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the Government Presidium. The debate was opened by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The PRON National Council's stand on the draft electoral law and the directions of activity of the movement were presented by National Council Chairman Jan Dobraczynski.

PRON regards dissemination of the knowledge about the reform as its main task in the sphere dealing with the economy. As Mieczyslaw Lesnodorski, deputy chairman of the National Council, underlined, an understanding that market mechanisms and economic calculation are crucial for the reform is most important at present. He appealed to the government to pay more attention to the necessity of changes in the structure of production to the advantage of market goods.

## TRADE UNION VIEW TU'S FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR AMBITY

AU161211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 84 p 3

[Excerpts] PAP — At a 10 January news conference for Western journalists at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban, answering a question from a West German DPA correspondent on how many pensioners there are in the new trade unions, firmly countered reports in the Western news media that the new unions are mainly comprised of old-age and disability pensioners. There is the same number of old-age and other pensioners in the new unions as there was in the unions active years ago.

J. Urban added that he has noticed a rather odd change in tone in commentaries on developments in the Polish trade union movement. This concerns the West German press in particular. Or is now, J. Urban said, I have read, for example, that the new unions are "regime organizations," "front organizations," and "party extensions." But all of a sudden vastly different assessments are being made of the new unions. For example, I read in DIE WELT that the unions are losing the "authorities' favor" and that the government is arousing them of mainly making demands and not showing any interest in the development of production. The DIE WELT journalist writes that these are the same accusations that were once voiced against Solidarity. These "artificial unions," the journalist continues, are starting to lead their own lives, which is looked on with disapproval by the authorities to a very large degree. When discussions on prices commenced, the new unions began, in the paper's opinion, about "passiveness and conformity" and protested loudly at the price changes planned by the government.

Commenting on the above article, J. Urban said that he views such a switch from one extreme to another with great amusement. He said that when he gave assurance that new unions were emerging, being built from the ground up, creating their own programs, and free of the mistakes made before 1980 and before 13 December 1981, the Western press did not believe him and wrote about the new union movement in a disgusting way.

The spokesman stressed that announcements that the new unions have been in confrontation with the state authorities in the style of Solidarity are also nonsense. J. Urban advised the correspondents to assess the events in Poland with greater calm and restraint. The fact that individual trade union bodies have been criticized, for example because they are not sufficiently interested in production problems, is quite a normal feature of social life. The trade unions are not immune to criticism, and they do not even dream of being so.

A correspondent from West German television wanted to know if the meeting between Premier W. Jaruzelski and Primate J. Glemp will speed up work on the agricultural aid fund. The spokesman stressed that the government is doing everything necessary to bring about a law on funds. Progress in this work can be expected in the nearest future.

A Spanish journalist asked whether the possibility of a "humanitarian solution" to the problem of the 11 former Social Self-Defense Committee and Solidarity leadership members was discussed during the meeting between the premier and the primate. J. Urban replied that a press communique will reflect the talks between the premier and the primate. Talks like this are usually confidential, and their participants do not give any details. So much on the talks. And now the problem of the 11. The authorities, J. Urban reminded, have been and are ready to close the period of conflict that has shaken Poland in recent years in as humanitarian a way as possible. I have made a very concrete suggestion -- that these persons leave Poland temporarily. This would surely make it possible for the Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Court to grant them an amnesty.

An AFP correspondent asked: is the departure of these persons from Poland still a condition for leaving all or some of them? If any Western journalist has any idea as to how to grant these persons amnesty and at the same time protect the country from the destructive activities that some of them still want to continue, as they have said in aggressive interviews smuggled out of Poland for hostile radio stations, then I will be very pleased to hear such proposals, J. Urban concluded.

(ON PRICE INCREASES LIKELY TO HIT TRADE UNION)

[Editorial Report] [illegible] TRYBUNA in French 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Price Hikes Will Be Smaller Than Expected"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- The Polish press yesterday published the final plan for price hikes submitted to the government by the minister of price affairs and the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs. Although still large, these increases are smaller than expected, compared with the initial version of which we were informed 2 months ago, especially regarding essential goods. Instead of adding to the budget 2140 or 2120 billion zl (zlotys equal 1 franc) as in the two November versions, they will only provide 1111 billion. On the other hand the "compensation" granted to retired people and to the poorest families will cost the state 761 billion instead of 734 billion.

A party accountability-election conference opened in Gliwice today, attended by 321 delegates, elected at 1,300 accountability-election meetings [illegible] more than 32,000 party members in the voivodship. Present, among others, is Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

The party voivodship accountability-election conference in Plock opened at 0900. Present are 271 delegates representing the more than 30,000-strong organization in the region. Also present is Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The 304 delegates at the party voivodship accountability-election conference in Torun-Bydgoszcz are today assessing the achievements of the 44,300 party members and candidates. Problems and achievements of the voivodship party organization were presented in the report delivered by Andrzej Gdula, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Torun-Bydgoszcz. Present at today's conference is PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Presidium member of the Central Audit Commission, Major General Stanislaw Koziol.

The Leszno party voivodship accountability-election conference opened today. It is being attended by, an hour, Stanislaw Opalka, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, and first secretary of the Leszno PZPR voivodship Committee, and Mirosław Milewski, secretary of the Central Committee.

Ostrolenka Voivodship

[illegible] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpts] TRYBUNA LUDU -- Wladyslaw Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, spoke during the accountability-election conference of the Ostrolenka Voivodship PZPR Committee held in Ostrolenka on 9 January.

He said that the term of office now coming to an end has brought many favorable changes to the party. The party is reestablishing its ideological identity, is strengthening itself internally, and is regenerating itself through its activity. This is a long-term political, personnel (as published), and organizational process.

We are still a mass party. We have 2.2 million members and candidate members. New people are coming to the party. Over 31,000 have joined since August 1980.

One of the most valuable lessons we have learned during the difficult period of the past few years is "to be closer to working people and their affairs." We cannot wait until workers come to us -- we must meet them halfway. The party's strength lies above all in its close ties with the workers class and with working people. Although party organizations are displaying increasingly greater sensitivity to these matters, there is still a lot to be done in this sphere. People assess the party on the basis of those bodies closest to them, in other words on the basis of the primary party organizations and party groups. These primary party bodies are clearly strengthening themselves, especially among the workers class in heavy industry. We are slowly proceeding from work by groups of active to work by the "entire party." [illegible]ual activity is steadily growing, albeit too slowly.

We have altered the method of party activity since the ninth congress. We make no secret of our difficulties and troubles, we are developing a democratic party work style, and we have rejected incorrect methods and mechanisms. We publish resolutions and programs, together with their implementation time tables, and we regularly report on their implementation for the benefit of the entire party and society.

Highly appreciating the present results of the PZPR accountability-election campaign in the Armed Forces, including the Warsaw Military District, J. Czyrek recalled that the Polish People's Armed Forces have most faithfully served our fatherland, safeguarded our people's independent existence, and made a valuable contribution to the development of the socialist state, to the life of society, to economic, scientific, and cultural development, and to the development of civic awareness for the past 40 years. The Polish soldier is there in the frontline and is always ready to help the community in every way, as he has already proved. The good of the people is his only aim.

The ideological firmness of the Armed Forces and their commitment to the affairs of the country, J. Czyrek continued, results both from the new, socialist nature of our army and from its functions. These virtues determine the strength of our Armed Forces together with their weapons. This is how we regard our Armed Forces. The profoundly ideological attitudes of soldiers continue to be demonstrated in daily training efforts and in the motivation for dedicated and loyal service for the fatherland and the people. The system of ideological-political training is a good means of fostering and consolidating these attitudes. Party organizations and cells constitute the basic element of this system, J. Czyrek stressed.

The cohesiveness and resilience of the party organization in the Armed Forces and its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism are responsible for the fact that the soldiering community constitutes a living, sensitive fiber of our national substance and that it has written glorious chapters in Poland's most recent history.

The party has always had and continues to have a strong base in the worker-peasant army, which is the armed arm of the people, J. Czyrek stated. Both of the national and social struggle for liberation, the Polish People's Armed Forces, J. Czyrek said, will continue their intensified service for the sake of our superior aim -- the security and prosperity of the people -- and will be the patriotic, ideological-moral, political, and armed bulwark of People's Poland, as well as the strong, reliable element of the socialist defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- that guarantees peace and socialism.

The conference elected a new PZPR Committee of the Warsaw Military District and its first secretary -- Colonel Leonid Bujak. Colonel Czeslaw Lukaszuk was elected chairman of the Party Control Commission of the Warsaw Military District.

## Frontier Guard

[Article] Warsaw [SOLDIER'S WORD] in Polish 13 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Adam Ciuwaski report: "The PZPR accountability-Election Conference of the Frontier Guard"]

[Excerpts] The frontier guard continues to implement responsible tasks of safeguarding the state borders. A large, ideologically active and militant party organization is active in the frontier guard, playing an extremely crucial role in the overall life of troops and in strengthening the unity of service and party-political tasks. This was fully reaffirmed by the 18th PZPR accountability-election conference of the frontier guard, which took place in Warsaw on 12 January. It was attended by General of Arm. Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs.

Others attending included Brigadier General Wladyslaw Bonkiel, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and Brigadier General Edward Lesak, chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Armed Forces [text word MSW].

Brigadier General Julian Stanek, commander of the Frontier Guard, was among the delegates to the conference.

Speaking during the discussion, J. Kisielak recalled that the most recent years were full of the struggle against the counterrevolution, which was actively supported by the foreign centers of subversion. The Frontier Guard soldiers actively participated at that time in combating all the antisocialist and anti-Polish forces side by side with the functionaries of the militia or the Security Service, as well as the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces. The international situation, which is becoming increasingly more complicated, and the complex sociopolitical and economic problems of the country have been responsible for crucial changes in the situation along our state border and have increased the threat to its security. Despite the increased difficulties in ensuring the inviolability of our state borders, we have been able to guarantee a high effectiveness of border security, mainly thanks to the high political awareness and discipline of the Frontier Guard soldiers, the good organization of the border service, and the close cooperation with the frontier guards of the bordering countries. Organized forms of frontier criminality have been countered effectively.

Many Frontier Guard soldiers participated during martial law in the work of the local operational groups and acted as military commissars, helping stabilize and sort out many urgent problems. The Frontier Guard cadre has also made a crucial contribution to the sociopolitical activities along the border areas.

Passing their party, soldierly, and patriotic test, the Frontier Guard soldiers, J. Kisielak continued, demonstrated the highest ideological and moral qualities, courage, perseverance, and toughness, which are the result of the party and political-educational activities that have been rapidly and correctly adapted to the existing situation.

Speaking of the tasks of party organizations and all the Frontier Guard soldiers, J. Kisielak stressed inter alia that as a specialist military formation, the Frontier Guard primarily must implement the task of improving the guarding of the state borders and combat and mobilization readiness and of strengthening moral-political prowess and military discipline and order. Ideological-educational activities will be facilitated inter alia by this year's celebrations of the 40 years of People's Poland and of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and by next year's celebrations of the 40 years of the Frontier Guard. We also need close cooperation with the civilian population in the border areas. This cooperation is an important element of the system of frontier defense and protection.

J. Kisielak also presented the selected problems of the present internal socio-political situation of the country and of the state's security.

The conference reelected Colonel Zbigniew Kulinski as the first secretary of the PZPR Committee of the Frontier Guard. Colonel Alojzy Nowak became chairman of the Party Control Commission of the Frontier Guard.

[PAP] [Text] PZPR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

[Unattributed] Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Jan 89

[Excerpts] Trends in the improvement in the functioning of the national economy were discussed at a PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Economic Policy Commission meeting. That session was chaired by Stanislaw Ciosek, Marian Woznica, Bertrand Gruszecki, and Vladislav Kaul were among the participants.

[illegible]

[illegible] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] During a meeting between Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, and a group of union members who are construction engineers in Zgierz Wielkopolski Voivodship, the state of housing construction, the work abilities of the work force, and the prospects for the development of this branch of the economy in the immediate future have been discussed. Attention was drawn to the lack of sites for housing construction and to the shortcomings of the legal regulations that hinder it impossible to change owners quickly. Poor supply and distribution of materials were criticized. Speaking of how to solve the housing problem, Albin Siwak criticized the housing cooperatives' decision to only count people as members after they had accumulated a complete deposit. He stated that this leaves those people who have large resources of ready cash, who are able to pay the deposit [illegible] in a short period.

[illegible] SOLIDARITY ADVISERS PRESUMED ARRESTED

WS1411 Paris AFP in English 2147 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 14 (AFP) -- Polish opposition leader Stanislaw Ceresek, a former adviser of the banned Solidarity trade union, was arrested after a raid on his home here today, a reliable source said. Mr Ceresek's family said he had still not returned home late today.

Another former Solidarity adviser, economist Tadeusz Kowalik, was also arrested here today in similar circumstances, Mr Ceresek's family said.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVIRONMENT/HEALTH SECRETARIES -- On the proposal of the minister of the Office of Environmental Protection and the Maritime Economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Zdzislaw Stencel and Krzysztof Zarebski under secretaries of state in this office. Zdzislaw Stencel was born in Gdansk Voivodship in 1936 to an intelligentsia family. He studied at Gdansk Polytechnic and began work in 1959. In 1978 he was appointed under secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture; in August 1981 he established the Office of Environmental Protection and the Maritime Economy. In 1982 he was PZPR government plenipotentiary for maritime economy affairs and was the first Junior chairman of the Main Antiflooding Committee. He is a member of the State Environment Protection Council and of the PZPR. Krzysztof Zarebski was born in Katowice in 1939 to an intelligentsia family. He obtained a postgrad degree at Krakow's Jagiellonian University and began work in 1961 in Kielce. Since 1981 he has been chairman of Kielce Voivodship ZS committee and was a member of the SD Central Committee Presidium. He is a member of the State Environment Protection Council as well as an author of several environmental protection publications. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

NEW HEALTH/SOCIAL SECRETARY -- [TAP] The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Professor Leszek Kreer to the office of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on the proposal of the minister of health and social welfare. He is the author of many academic publications, monographs, and handbooks, as well as member of many national and international scientific medical associations. He is a member of the PZPR. [Excerpts] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

Thus, the Helsinki final Act, the Madrid final document, and certain meetings organized in the wake of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe constitute positive elements on the continent favoring intensive concrete efforts by the Balkan countries in connection with their area.

On the other hand, the serious deterioration of the political atmosphere in Europe, the escalation of the arms race, particularly of the nuclear arms race, and the danger presented by the deployment on the continent of new medium-range missiles make it necessary more than ever to keep the Balkans out of the main area of confrontation between the big powers, between the two military blocs, and to proceed to multilateral actions in the direction of achieving the Balkan project. More than ever -- under the current conditions on the continent -- any step toward turning the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness, without nuclear weapons, will -- apart from the particular effects on the Balkan area -- affect the whole of the continent positively, thus representing a direct contribution by the Balkan countries to brightening the atmosphere and improving the particularly grave situation in Europe.

An immediate project of great importance under the circumstances prevailing on the European continent is to preserve the achievements recorded thus far in bilateral and multilateral Balkan relations and the existing atmosphere in the Balkans and to continue and deepen the positive trends in this area. For this purpose, the self-restraint shown by the Balkan countries toward any political, military, economic, or other action that would affect the favorable atmosphere achieved in this area and the upward course of relations among Balkan countries is very important. In turn, the other countries, especially the states possessing nuclear weapons, are duty-bound to support the favorable efforts made by the countries in this area and, in any case, to avoid any act that could collide the positive political atmosphere created in the Balkans and the actions aimed at further promoting relations of peaceful cooperation and good neighborliness.

[BUCHAREST VISIT CONCLUDED, VISIT BY AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES telex -- Visiting Austria, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, called on Fred Sinowatz, Federal Chancellor of that country, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria. On the occasion, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, he conveyed a message of wishes and wishes of good health to Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, and wishes of welfare to the Austrian people. Thanking for the message, the Austrian head of government asked that Romania's president be conveyed best wishes of good health and new successes in the activity carried out by the Romanian people for the country's economic and social development, for international collaboration and peace.

During the talks the sides approached aspects related to the further expansion of the political and economic relations between the two countries, and to finding new ways and means to enlarge and diversify the trade and economic cooperation bilaterally and on third markets, between Romanian enterprises and Austrian companies. They also approached certain international questions of joint interest.

While visiting Austria Ilie Verdet also met Vice-Chancellor Norbert Steger, minister of trade, commerce and industry, chairman of the Liberal Party of Austria. He then talked with Erich Schmid, secretary of state in the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, chairman for Austria in the Romanian-Austrian Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration, and with Rudolf Sallinger, chairman of Austria's Federal Chamber of Trade, as well as with other personalities of the Austrian economic life. Also visited were Austrian industrial and trade companies that develop relations of collaboration and cooperation with Romanian enterprises.

SCINTEIA [illegible] BULGARIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU161151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Thirty-six years have passed since the conclusion of the first Romanian-Bulgarian treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, an event of particular significance in the history of relations between the two countries. Crowning the traditional relations between our peoples in their struggle against foreign oppression and for freedom and national independence, the signing of that document -- shortly after the working people had taken over power -- upgraded cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria to the level of state policy. This document expressed the desire of the two countries and peoples to constantly enrich cooperation -- under the new historic conditions -- in the struggle to build the socialist system and in the struggle for peace and progress. Indeed, relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria have gained more substance and developed constantly on the unshakable basis of their common system and goals, and on the basis of the common interests and fundamental aspirations of the two neighboring peoples.

The experience gained in this period was reflected in the new treaty signed in 1970 by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a document which, proceeding from the great revolutionary changes that have taken place in the two countries, from the fullest increase in their economic, technical-scientific, and cultural potential, and from the development of the overall social situation, envisaged the further intensification of multifaceted and fruitful Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation.

The provisions of the treaty, and the joint declarations, and of other numerous later bilateral documents were given concrete shape in the constant upward evolution of overall relations of cooperation between our countries and in the constant deepening and expanding of these relations in all spheres of social activity.

Constantly concerned with developing relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries, the RCP and the RCP constitute the decisive moving force in ensuring the development of our fruitful and broad cooperation. Within this framework reality has demonstrated the exceptionally important role played by the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov which have become traditional in our mutual relations and which lend an increased dynamic nature each time to our relations at a political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural level, and to relations in all fields of common interest. At the meeting a few months ago with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "Now we state that our meetings have always contributed to identifying new fields of cooperation and to strengthening friendship between our parties and peoples. We have achieved positive results in developing cooperation in all fields and through our cooperation we have served the interests of both peoples and those of socialism, cooperation, and peace." In his turn, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "Our traditional meetings -- which are very important -- have made history, as it were, because they have strengthened friendship and have always given an impetus to cooperation in economic and other fields of common interest. We are fulfilling the will of our peoples to strengthen peace, friendship, and cooperation as neighboring peoples and as peoples allied within the framework of socialism."

Economic relations have forcefully developed within this cooperation. Their volume practically doubled in each 5-year period and the current 5-year plan envisages the volume to more than double. The share of cooperation and specialization in production is increasing. This favors increased efficiency in overall economic relations and will account for approximately half of the volume of these relations.

CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD171224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 11 Jan [TANJUG] -- At today's session the Croatian LC Central Committee reviewed and evaluated its successes in implementing its standpoints and decisions over the past 6-7 months. Marijan Kalan[], secretary of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, made the opening speech at the session. Assessing how we are conducting and organizing the battle for economic stabilization, Marijan Kalan[] said the key issues upon which our overall socialist development depends have been pertinent.

Stressing that figures on the fall of real personal incomes must not delude us, for these concern averages, Kalan[] added that there are some organizations of associated labor which are still distributing personal income as if nothing has happened. He recalled that the Central Committee launched a campaign to put a stop to such irresponsibility.

Kalan[] went on to point out the tasks that have not yet been implemented, citing as an example that the accounts of repayments of the republic's foreign credits in the years ahead are still not quite clear. Furthermore, the very great extent to which banks in the republic are built has favored Croatia's high and uncontrolled indebtedness, so that the formation of a Croatian associated bank is an important social task, one where the LC must analyze and evaluate the resistance hampering the start of this bank's operations. In the Croatian electricity industry, great losses are being registered, while conduct, aims and development of socioeconomic relations still do not accord with the law on the electricity industry.

Reviewing the most vital matters with which the LC must continue to deal, Marijan Kalan[] said that what is appearing in a number of sectors of social life and social action must not be neglected. This is the ideological sphere, the ideological front and the ideological action of the LC. Difficulties that give rise to manifestation and increased activity of various antisocialist tendencies and forces greatly heighten the obligation of the LC and of all socialist forces to engage in a more decisive ideo-political struggle.

Furthermore, tendencies toward social stratification of the population, which also have a class aspect, are giving rise to considerable consequences. This is affected by a number of factors, the most marked of which are the appropriation of social property and social income, violation of legality, getting rich by means other than labor, large-scale manipulations of so-called private initiative based on the capital relation, interest and unearned income, and so forth.

Kalan[] also went on to talk about this year's delegate coordination in the Federal Assembly concerning development in 1984. Unfortunately, Kalan[] said, this time an ordinary and constitutionally-defined process of coordination was portrayed in some sections of the media as a confrontation among the republics, thereby creating the impression that some people are protecting their own interests alone. Whom does it serve to generate and inflame the kind of atmosphere that led to the exceptionally dramatic conclusion of the procedure on coordinating the economic policy for 1984? In his opinion, we must together be responsible for the realistic nature and quality of the decisions adopted, and then should seek responsibility for their implementation. This is the only correct way, and dramatizations aimed at concealing and obscuring this only serve special interests that do not accord with our socialist self-managing development.

On the basis of the report and discussion, the Croatian LC Central Committee established the responsibility of Comrade Pavle Gazi for his politically impermissible actions and methods calculated to constitute a political intrigue against some people holding most responsible political and social functions in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the purpose of which was to discredit them morally and politically and to spread political mistrust in the LC of Croatia and its leadership. In not one single occasion did Comrade Pavle Gazi mention what motivated him to undertake this action with which he attempted politically to discredit some Central Committee members, nor did he seek discussion in the Central Committee itself, in keeping with the Statute of the LC of Croatia. In so doing Comrade Pavle Gazi crudely fell foul of the norms of conduct and relations within the LC and of the statute stipulations of the LCY and of the LC of Croatia.

In connection with articles 1 and 50 of the Statute of the LC of Croatia, the Croatian LC Central Committee decided to relieve Pavle Gazi of his duties as a member of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia and to expel him from the LC of Croatia.

## [Kraigher] on 'Ideological Weaknesses'

[LD1620113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 16 Jan 84]

[Embargoed until further notice]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Despite good programs, there is great discrepancy in practice between strategic orientations and the day-to-day action of the LC and other socialist forces. If this trend continues, the foundations of our revolution might be called into question, said Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his talks this evening with the political aktiv of the Belgrade's Vradovac district [obstina].

Speaking about the weaknesses of our economic policy and about future tasks in this sphere, Dragosavac particularly stressed the obligations of Communists on the ideological front. This all the more necessary because ideologies very alien to self-management and socialism make use of our present difficulties and problems. Nationalism has recently gained more space for its activity because it has also penetrated the LC and even some of its individual leaderships. One could say, Dragosavac stressed, that nationalism in our conditions, in addition to the remnants of the old, also has its foundation in reproducing the social property monopoly and in bureaucratic etatism as its political expression.

Foreign ideologies offer various models of the social system. Some do not shrink, he said, from publicly speaking about Lenin as a highwayman, from equating Marx, Lenin and Stalin, from printing books by Yugoslav and foreign authors who compare all socialist revolutions, including ours, with fascism. Anticommunists evocate "demystification" and look for "dark" spots in individual periods of our revolutionary development, both in the national liberation struggle and in the struggle against the Cominform, in our contribution to the process of decolonization and in our cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement. Though history has disproven all this, such ideologies could exist on our soil only because of weaknesses in our socialist ideological front.

Dusan Dragosavac believes that the opportunist mentality is acquiring significance in the form of a kind of avant-gardism that sees problems in others while in its own terms defends and justifies everything. This contributes, he said, to particularism, localism, conservatism, and similar phenomena, which hamper the overcoming of old relations in expanded reproduction and make it difficult for communists, in their activity inside the system, to commit themselves to the real issues of the further development of socialism.

In such a complex situation, Dragosavac stressed, we must insist more resolutely on unity in the LC, on equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities. This remains the most significant condition and factor for strengthening Yugoslavia as a sovereign, independent and nonaligned socialist country, equal in relations with other countries and influential in today's world.

The struggle for the LCY unity is not an end in itself. The LCY's unity has its foundation also in the unity of principles, organization, and practical activity. This segment in the unity of the LC can be strengthened by consistent and creative application of the essence of the principle of democratic centralism and other norms contained in the LCY program and statute. We have in the LC, Dragosavac noted, federalist and statist tendencies. If we allow various ideologies inside the LC, the LC will not be able to ensure the unity of Socialist Yugoslavia.

Both in practice and in public discussions we encounter suggestions that the principle of democratic centralism should be replaced with "democratic unity," that "ideological pluralism" in the LC should be regulated by statute, that democratic centralism should be replaced with democratic agreement-reaching in the self-management sense, or even, that democratic centralism should be presented as necessary only up to the level of a republic, i.e. that the principle of federalist relations should be introduced in the LCY organs. We have had similar suggestions and initiatives also in the past, Dragosavac recalled, and we had to resolutely oppose them because only a united LCY, organized in line with democratic centralism, makes a broad initiative possible in all organizations and leaderships, but at the same time, also the unity of action which is necessary for the further development of our revolution.

The LC organs represent the LCY's united leadership in a way that ensures the unified activity of the entire LC. These are the principles we must affirm today, in the present situation. There should be no wavering in this. In connection with this the question of responsibility for work and for tasks at every place of work is also raised, but the answer is on the responsibility of the LCY leadership for the entire political line of the LCY on the economic, ideological, political and other fronts, said Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.